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# WYOMING AND ITS ATTRACTIONS



GIANT GEYSER, YELLOWSTONE PARK

REACHED  
VIA  
**UNION PACIFIC**

# Wyoming and



# its Attractions

## CAMPING IN THE WILDS OF WYOMING

**N**O summer trip in all the world so fine as to cut loose from civilization, with your tent, provisions and blankets, for a month of life on the banks of a rushing mountain stream.



TYPICAL SCENE IN WYOMING.



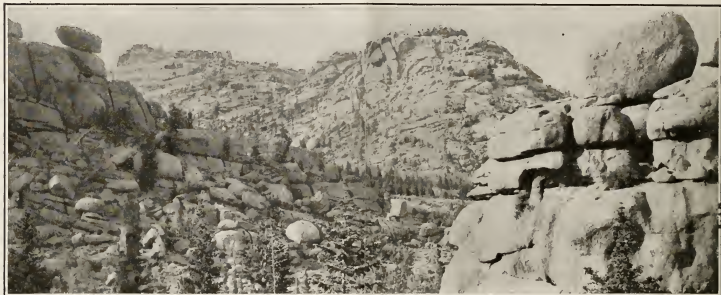
IN THE JELM MOUNTAINS.

The camp shown above was outfitted at Laramie, Wyo., by a party of six men and their wives from Lincoln, Neb. A colored cook was hired from the Union Pacific and members of the party were free to feast or sleep, mountain climb or fish, as their own sweet wills desired. A month of this free life cost less than \$50 a person for total expenses.

## THE BIG TROUT

Are in the large rivers. The Laramie is a deep, wide river, full of trout. In the Jelm mountains are all the delights of the wilderness, and the conveniences of daily mail, accessibility to ranches and stores, via Laramie, on the

**UNION PACIFIC.**



A SOLID GRANITE CANON. SHERMAN HILL, WYO.

## MOUNTAIN AND PLAIN.

### Location and Area.

Wyoming, one of the youngest of the States, occupies a space between the 27th and 34th meridian of longitude west, and the 41st and 45th degree of north latitude, about 2,000 miles west from the Atlantic Ocean and 800 miles east of the Pacific, forming a parallelogram 365 miles east and west by 275 miles north to south, and containing nearly 100,000 square miles, or an area about as large as the six New England States and Indiana combined. It is bounded by Montana on the north, Dakota and Nebraska on the east, Colorado and Utah on the south, and Utah, Idaho and Montana on the west.

### Physical Features.

It would be impossible to find a greater contrast in the physical features of a State than one finds in Wyoming. The great plains in their western sweep abut against the easterly mountain ranges or pass about their terminations as they reach westward toward South Pass or northward toward Montana. From the plains the lower portion of the State passes into plateaus, broad valleys leading to the greater mountain ranges and deserts that occupy the broad arid expanses between the elevated areas. It may seem singular, but is no less a fact, that a person can pass from east to west across Wyoming and not cross a mountain range. The Union Pacific Railroad does this, with the exception of crossing the Rocky Mountains. From the plains and tablelands the mountains rise in their majestic grandeur, with the hundreds of watercourses, curiously carved canons, inaccessible nooks and peaks, which are in part clothed with a dark green verdure that from a distance causes the mountains to appear black, above which tower the peaks of eternal snow. The story of the sister States and their wonderful scenery has been largely written; but that of Wyoming must be done by some one in the future. There are treasures of the rarest kind awaiting the ambitious

in the great mountain ranges of the interior. No State offers to the poet or the artist greater opportunities than Wyoming does at the present time.

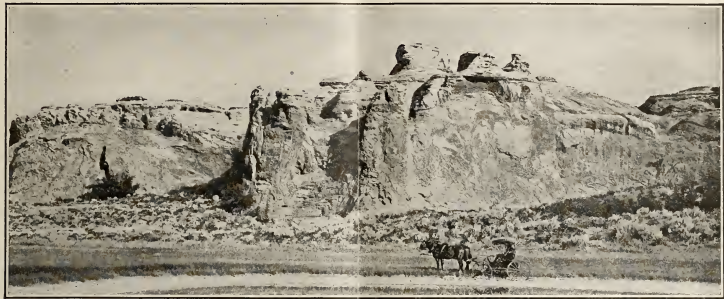
### Mountain Ranges.

People understand, as a rule, that the Rocky Mountains extend through Wyoming from the southeast to the northwest. Map makers have universally represented in this manner, but in reality there are no continuous ranges across the State. The front range of the Rocky Mountains in its northern extension into Wyoming from Colorado, divides near the Wyoming line, the eastern branch forming the Laramie Mountains and the western the Medicine Bow range. The Laramie range (not the Black Hills, as many call it) extends from the State line north to Laramie Peak, thence westward, terminating at the North Platte River, about ten miles west of Casper. This is a granite range varying from 7,500 to 10,000 feet above the sea, moderately rough, but there are large areas that are composed of high, rolling plateaus. There are small local forests and many small streams. The Medicine Bow Mountains extend into Wyoming from Colorado only a distance of fifty miles, and then suddenly die out in a rough plain. This range is composed of schists, quartzites and granites, is clothed with large pine and spruce forests, and in its highest peaks reaches an elevation of over 12,000 feet.

The Wind River Mountains in their southeastern extension commence at South Pass, and are not connected with the other mountains to the southeast, and terminate in their northwestern extension in the Yellowstone Park.

The Teton Mountains extend from the Yellowstone Park south to the canon of the Snake River, a distance of over sixty miles, and are very near the western boundary of the State.

The Big Horn Mountains are the second range in size in the State. They rise out of the great plains in Montana very near the Wyoming line and extend south-



SALT POOL, WONDERLAND DISTRICT, WYOMING.

## A CURIOUS LAND.

easterly for a distance of about fifty-five miles, to Cloud's Peak; thence about seventy-five miles in a southerly direction, and at last to the westward for sixty miles and join the Owl Creek on the Big Horn River.

The western base of the Black Hills is within the Wyoming line, but this does not include the high and rugged areas.

The Hartville Hills is a name applied to the hilly region in the vicinity of Hartville. They are low, but often rough hills made up of sedimentary rocks, schists and granites. They cover an area of about ten or twelve miles square, and none of the peaks reach an elevation of 7,000 feet.

The Indian Grove Mountains are a small range extending from the Shirley to the northwest and following along the eastern bank of the Platte River. They have a length of about ten or fifteen miles, and are granitic peaks that rise out of tertiary rocks, and in a way are connected with the Sweetwater Mountains. This granitic exposure is found as far north as the Grand Canon of the Platte, which is a considerable distance below the mouth of the Sweetwater River.

**Scenic features.** Unlike the other Rocky Mountain States, but very little has been written concerning the scenery in the various mountain ranges of this State. This has been largely due to the fact that none of the Wyoming railroads have ever penetrated the rough and mountainous country; but on the contrary have kept far from it, so that it has not until quite recently been possible for the average tourist to visit the unknown regions since there was no reasonable mode for transportation, and no place to stop after they had made a long journey to devote a few days to sightseeing. These conditions are rapidly changing and now the

wonderlands of Wyoming are practically within easy reach of all who wish to enjoy the wonders of nature that have been lavished upon her.

There is no region of equal area that is possessed of more abounding and diversified richness of resource and possibility. It is almost as limitless in undeveloped opportunities as it was when Bonneville first broke his way into Jackson's Hole—now the wonderland of the United States. Much more in praise of the richness of this young commonwealth could be given without vain repetition or exaggeration.

The interesting places are numerous, and it is quite common in these days for tourists to club together and hire an outfit to take them to some of these marvels of the mountains and rely wholly upon the accommodations offered by men with wagons, tents and a roundup outfit for cooking. For those who enjoy nature untamed, a trip of this sort is highly recommended. Outfits can be secured at any town, that are reliable in every way, that will be cared for by experienced men. (See pages 25 and 26.)

**Wonderland Region.** This picturesque section is only twenty-two miles south and a little west of Laramie. During the summer months a party can take a livery team and drive to the place and see considerable in a day and return to Laramie for the night. The road is also an excellent bicycle track to within a mile of the interesting features. This region, Wonderland Region, sometimes called Sand Creek, extends from a point three miles south of the Wyoming line, which is in Colorado, for a distance of eight miles to the northward. In width it varies from a mile to a mile and a half. A general view from a hill southwest of Chimney Rock should be noted by all who visit this district. This is a prominent point, where there are numerous columns and spires, and from which one can comprehend at a glance the broadest features of the region.



GRANITE CANON RESERVOIR, WYOMING.



RED BUTTES, WYO.

## A CURIOUS LAND.

To the eastward, from the midst of the valley rises Chimney Rock, a rugged wind-scarred monument, terraced at its base, which rests upon a broadly conical hill, above which the red walls rise nearly vertical to the top, which is nearly 400 feet above the stream. From the side, the crest resembles to a marked degree a camel lying down, while from the end it resembles a huge chimney. Above this, the central figure, only a short distance is the natural bridge made in the solid granite. Sand Creek flows through a canon for some distance before reaching the Wyoming line, and in this section there are some of the prettiest little canons to be found in any country. Here and there are deep pools of crystal water which abound in trout. In looking down the valley there is a terraced wall extending unbroken, and inaccessible for a distance of about two miles. This wall faces the north, and is composed of red sandstone. In climbing to reach the point of observation, one can utilize a series of natural steps along the northern face of the rocky projection, and mount the difficult portion by steps about one foot in height. This natural stairway consists of about a dozen steps. By a considerable scrambling one can pass from one interesting place to another. Very near the top there is a washtub hollowed out of the red sandstone, and has a diameter of about five feet and a depth of three or four. Near the vertical escarpment facing Chimney Rock there is a huge column of symmetrical proportions that reminds one of a tower that had been built for a lookout.

The most singular feature in this area is the "lion's den." This is a circular depression with a diameter of about forty feet. The walls all retreat from the lowest point of the rim, which is about twelve or fifteen feet above the floor. In places the encircling rocks rise to a height of twenty-five feet. Owing to its shape it is impossible for

any animal or even man to get out without aid. For many years the settlers have watched this place to secure animals that might get into it, and some of them have been enticed in with bait. A great many mountain lions have been killed in this way. In examining the bones that are partially buried in the sand were found portions of the following animals: Elk, deer, antelope, buffalo, gray wolves, coyotes, badgers, wild cats, rabbits, skunks, weasles and mountain lions. The ranchmen have furnished a ladder for the convenience of themselves and visitors to enter this place with. It is a death trap made by nature, and the most effectual one that has ever been reported. About the walls there are many places where one can see numerous scars that have been made by imprisoned animals vainly attempting to get out.

Opposite the Collins ranch, which is about two miles and a half below Chimney Rock, there is a red sandstone escarpment that is locally known as the Fortification. This rises some forty or fifty feet above Sand Creek, and is capped by numerous sculptured turret-like figures and between these are wind-made gaps of various dimensions. North of this figure there is a wonderland of natural curiosities surpassing the Garden of the Gods of Colorado. There are conical fragments of sandstone, resting upon the broadest base, that rise to a height of thirty feet, and upon their inaccessible crests the cunning hawks and eagles have built their nests. The carving of this portion of the wonderland is so elaborate that it would take very many pages to give any adequate idea of this fascinating, yet almost unknown region.

The Indians originally inhabited these red sandstone cliffs and hills and it seems to have been a permanent abode, for about the entire valley Indian curiosities are very common. The only clay pots found in Wyoming came from this valley, and arrowheads and other flint imple-



HUNTING PARTY IN JACKSON'S HOLE, WYO.

## A CURIOUS LAND.

ments are numerous. Yet this is not all. Upon one of the vertical sandstone walls just northwest of the Fortification, there are a number of Indian writings, in the way of rude figures cut in the sandstone. Thus far no one has been able to decipher them. They face the east, and without question have something to do with the prehistoric records of this vicinity and the people who originally inhabited it.

East of the Indian writings, and across the creek there are a number of isolated cathedral-like rocks of various heights, and in various stages of decomposition. In fact, there are some columns that have been undermined by the action of the wind and sand, and have just fallen. In one place there is a natural arch in the sandstones, and narrow canons and gulches too numerous to mention. The northern edge of this section shades into white sandstone, and the mingling of the red and white natural statuary is very impressive. One of the most noted of the places that every one visits upon reaching this part of the field is the Grotto. This is a huge mass of red sandstone, that is isolated from the others of prominence. Its exterior is curiously carved by wind and sand; but the mass has been channeled by the wind until there has been a portion nearly cut off from the mass. This groove is from ten to twenty feet wide, and the walls nearly meet overhead. From this opening there is a second one that is in the form of a huge tureen, and the bottom is several feet below the opening, and usually this is filled with water. In reality it is very much like the lions den except that it has broken through on one side.

People wishing to visit this wonderland can usually get accommodations at either Mr. Johnson's ranch, which is east of the Chimney Rock, or at Mr. Lunquist's Road ranch, on the North Park trail about two miles below the heart of the sculptured rocks.

This wonderful region lies just south of the Park and in many respects surpasses it in magnificent grandeur.

**Jackson's Hole.** It is truly a hole, for to enter it one must pass over high mountain ranges or follow the course of the Snake River through an unknown canon. This great depression is about forty miles in length and varies from three to ten miles in width. Through its midst flows the Snake River, that is joined by numerous tributaries and also in reality flows through Jackson's Lake, a magnificent sheet of water that is ten miles long and six miles wide. Several other lakes dot the valley and from these rises the Teton range, with the Peak of the Grand Teton piercing the very sky as it rises in its grandeur nearly 8,000 feet above the river bathing its base. It does not stand alone, but has two companions that rise nearly as high, and they all present a most rugged and precipitous exterior. Far above timber line their canons and gulches are lined with perpetual snow, and possibly some small glaciers may be slowly moving riverward. For several thousand feet the rugged portion is covered with forests of spruce and pine, and now and then one can see dark and deep canons with vertical walls a thousand feet high.

The mingling of the snow-covered peaks with the dark green verdure that covers the lower mountain slopes and the stupendous panorama that spreads out before one is not simply awe-inspiring, but causes one to study and reflect upon this great creation; and in doing so he not only marvels at its wonders, but is lifted higher and higher toward the great God who has controlled the work of nature as well as the work of man. From the foothills of the Gros Ventre range, bordering the east side of the Hole, one can get the grandest view, and all will admit, after they have spent a clear day in this section studying this magnificent range, that it has no peer in the world. From this point of view one not only realizes the magnitude and the vertical height, but gets additional



GRAND CANON OF THE PLATTE.

## A CURIOUS LAND.

vantage ground in a complete view of the valley. Here before one there is a broad roaring river, beyond a magnificent lake, and toward the Grand Teton other lakes hemmed in with forests of pine and spruce. Joining the lakes, and to some extent the rivers, there are the swift running mountain streams, that can be seen as they wind their way down the mountain side. Now a silver thread, and just below they break into rainbow-crowned cataracts, only to reassemble and pursue their tortuous path through impassable canons, and, by repeating this history, finally reach the peaceful shore of the lake. The combination of enormous and nearly vertical heights with rugged and perpetual snow-clad peaks, extensive forests, numerous mountain torrents, waterfalls, a broad valley at the base of the range, in which there are beautiful lakes partially clothed with pine and spruce, and the winding of a mighty river through the depression is a sight never to be forgotten; but to see this at noontide, when the shadows have strengthened the detail, it is simply beyond the power of pen to describe or words to portray. But this is not the crowning event in beholding this great picture, for as one is searching out greater detail he suddenly beholds the panorama mirrored in the glassy surface of Jackson's Lake, then he realizes the true magnificence of this greatest picture to behold in the Rocky Mountains.

It is not only a place for the tourist and for those who appreciate the works of nature, but for the hunter and fisherman this offers inducements not to be duplicated at the present time in our country. The streams are well stocked with native trout that grow to weigh six or seven pounds in Snake River, while the lesser streams have an abundance of smaller fry. The fish in Jackson's Lake are said to be very large, and some have claimed that they weigh up to ten pounds.

The hunter will find the country east of the Hole abounding in elk and deer, and also plenty of bear and mountain lion. Antelope are also found and occasionally a moose is seen.

### The Grand Canon of the Platte.

This marvelous canon is located about fifty-five miles northeast of Rawlins and about an equal distance northwest of Hanna. From either of these places outfits can be secured to take tourists to this grand but little-known country.

The country about varies from rolling uplands to hills, and the canon sinks so suddenly in the rocks that a mile away one would not anticipate such a gorge but for the sound of its roaring waters. At the place where the Sweetwater enters the main canon, the country is granite, and it remains so for several miles below. One of the very interesting spots in the granite area is about three miles below the mouth of the Sweetwater. Here the walls of the canon rise almost perpendicularly to a height of 500 feet. The channel below is less than fifty feet in width, and above it is so narrow that even a person unaccustomed to the use of his left hand could easily throw a stone left-handed across the chasm. This is truly a dark canon, for in many places the sun never reaches the bottom. The river rushes through these walls of granite on edge, with a deafening roar. From the water's edge to a height of about 100 feet the walls of the canon are water-carved into great pits and projections, and in the highest of these we found remains of flood-wood, proving that the depth at high water must have been at least 100 feet. Below, in the river's path, are natural dams, made by huge masses of granite that the frost had wedged off from the walls. These dams produce rapids and falls through which no boat could pass. From the very narrow gorge the canon widens, only to narrow again and then to widen out still more at the point where the sedimentary rocks appear. These rocks are made up of red, brown, pink and light-colored bands, through which the canon has been carved, and here one is doubly impressed by the remarkable coloring and the great walls of lime and sandstone, that are nearly 1,000 feet in



ANTELOPE HUNTING PARTY, WYOMING.

## A CURIOUS LAND.

vertical height. As the river enters the sedimentary rocks it gradually widens, and the stream, that was less than fifty feet in width when passing the narrows, broadens out to about 300 feet as it leaves the canon. Throughout the entire length of the canon there are only a few places on the eastern wall where one can descend to the water's edge, and these are all very dangerous and should not be attempted by those unaccustomed to dizzy heights.

By climbing over huge blocks of stone, through dense underbrush, and along narrow, projecting ledges, where one has to cling by his finger-ends for fear of falling a hundred feet or more, one can enter the mouth of the canon and occasionally reach the water's edge as far south as the sedimentary rocks extend. Here the walls and the water meet, as they do in most of the granitic portions. There is good evidence that several thousand feet of sedimentary rocks have been removed from the granitic area, so this is only the remnant of a greater gorge, whose walls were thousands instead of hundreds of feet high. The Grand Canon of the Platte is one of Wyoming's finest pieces of scenery—a gem that has been passed by and a place destined in the near future to be one of the famous resorts of the Rocky Mountains.

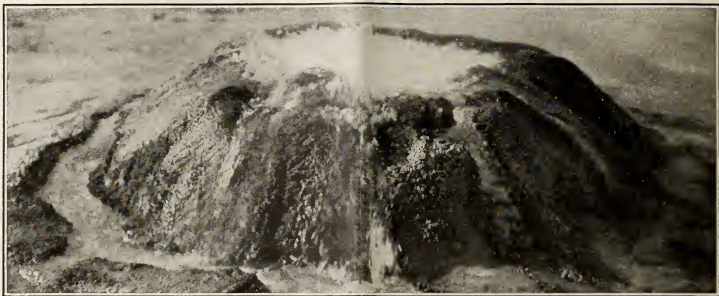
### Bate's Hole.

For rugged, desolate and castellated scenery this has no equal. It is about fifty miles north and a little west of Hanna.

Bate's Hole is another instance where a region brimful of geographic and geological interest has been almost entirely overlooked. "The Hole," as it is usually called, was named after a hunter and trapper who formerly had his home there. In reality, it is a great valley that has been eroded out of the soft tertiary beds, and approximates twenty miles in length and from six to twelve miles in width. At its southern end this depression is 500 feet and at its northern end 1,500 feet deep. It is surrounded by

tertiary rocks that are called "the rim;" but to the east, north and west, and at some distance away rise mountain ranges varying from 8,000 to 10,000 feet in height. From the rim of this depression the slopes are very precipitous. In some places they consist of high terraces of castellated rocks; in others the clayey bands have been carved into normal earth slopes; occasionally there are areas covered with a scanty vegetation, and in a few instances groves of pine and spruce. So steep, in fact, are the slopes that for a distance of twenty miles there is but a single wagon trail leading into the valley.

Water is scarce, though one sees a few small streams, with their spruce-clad banks. These break the monotony of the desert and lend a peculiar charm to the entire region. About the rim of this great depression, especially on the eastern and western slopes, are some of the most wonderful examples of bad land erosion found in America. They are of huge dimensions, rising from a chalky slope to a height of several hundred feet and extending for miles. The carving is elaborate; columns, spires, arches and gateways are numerous, and their embellishment would do credit to any sculptor. Narrow canons, with perpendicular walls 200 feet in height, are common occurrences, and add greatly to the attractiveness of the scenery. Here and there are small forests of pine and spruce, and jutting out from their dark green foliage are the white castles whose forms are too varied and complex to admit of description. As the setting sun gilds these broken spires and crumbling walls, and the deepening shadows bring out vividly their intricate designs, it needs no effort of the imagination to see in them the ruins of an aboriginal city which has crumbled away, and whose only occupants are the mountain wolves and lions and their only guard the hooting owl by night and the screaming buzzard by day.



THE SPONGE, UPPER GEYSER BASIN, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

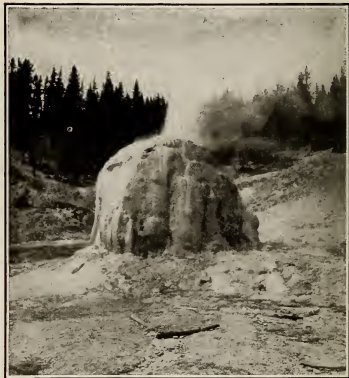
## THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

### Yellowstone National Park

Is one of the most delightful parts of the American continent. When it was set aside to be forever the grand tourist resort of the people, and their common property, few had any idea of the endless variety and stupendous grandeur of the features embraced in this tract of country fifty-five by sixty-five miles. The Park embraces an area of 3,000 square miles, has an average elevation of about 8,000 feet above sea level, and is encircled by magnificent mountain ranges.

The Park occupies the northwestern corner of Wyoming, extending slightly into Idaho and Montana. It is readily reached from Pocatello by the Oregon Short Line. From Pocatello to Yellowstone, Mont., the temporary terminus of the New Park Route of the Oregon Short Line, now building from St. Anthony to the western border of the Park, on the crest of the Rocky Mountains, is a ride through some of the most interesting country in the Rocky Mountain region. From various points along the line can be seen the Three Tetons that separate Idaho from Wyoming near the southwestern boundary of Yellowstone Park, keeping, as it were, silent guard from their lofty heights over the national gift.

The scenery of the Park is not equaled by anything in the world. It is too grand, its scope too immense, its details too varied and minute, to admit of even an attempt at its description within these pages. For nearly every form, animate or inanimate, real or fancied, ever seen or conjectured by the imagination, may here be seen. Its colors and blended tints baffle the artist's brush, and language is inadequate for its portrayal. It is here in this vast solitude that one stands in silent awe and feels Nature's exalted, compelling theme thrill his heart, and hears the deep diapason of her mightiest and most mysterious anthem as it swells out into thunder tones or sinks into sweetest,

LONE STAR GEYSER, UPPER GEYSER BASIN,  
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.



ROAD TO YELLOWSTONE CANON, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.



THE YELLOWSTONE FALLS, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

## THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

softest melodies. Here, too, is found all in nature that is chastely beautiful, hidden away in some dim-lighted alcove or bower, while all about is the grim-visaged and towering strength of the silent mountain sentinel. The eye is never weary, for the scene is ever shifting, ever becoming more and more beautiful, grand, imposing and impressive. Here all is quiet, rest, beauty, sublimity.

Placed as it is upon the very apex of the continent, its seasons are "July, August and Winter." In the summer, July and August, the long imprisoned vegetation bursts into full life and beauty, and in this short period occur the changes which require months in lower altitudes. The average snowfall from November to April, is ten feet.

### Suggestions for Visitors.

Visitors to the Park are reminded that its elevations vary, and that changes in the temperature are not uncommon. The evenings and mornings are always cool, but at midday it is often quite warm.

Aboard the coach and in the shade of the hotel verandas wraps will be found comfortable.

Umbrellas are "not bad" among the geysers.

On tickets from Denver, Cheyenne or points east, free side trip tickets to Salt Lake City are furnished on application to conductors into Ogden or to agent Ogden Union Station.

Free Pullman seat checks, Ogden to Salt Lake and return, furnished to passengers holding standard Pullman car accommodations.

For full information about itinerary through the Park, baggage, hotel rates, etc., see Union Pacific folders, leaflets, etc.



OLD FAITHFUL, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

# Wyoming and its Attractions



LAKE PARK, DALE CREEK, WYO.

## FISHING IN WYOMING.

**fishing.** If there is one sport above another that a man enjoys, it is good fishing. Not the fishing of the average stream or lake, where he may and he may not (more often the latter) get game, but waters to fish in where he always finds sporting fish and an abundance of them. The majority of people have to leave home to go fishing, and it too often happens that a wind or a storm plays havoc with their sport after they are upon the ground. Not so in fishing in the mountain streams for trout. To be sure, a cloud-burst, which is seldom seen, might put a stop to the sport for a few hours, but not longer, and the sportsman can renew his efforts and become more than paid for his rest. When one goes fishing in Wyoming, that is, if he is a fisherman, he always returns with a basket of fish, and often has to stop before noon hour because he has caught his allowance according to the law, which is twenty pounds.

Trout fishing may now be enjoyed in every part of the State. Snake River, North Platte, Laramie and Big Horn Rivers furnish the best of fishing, while the smaller tributaries are filled with brook trout. Under the direction of the Fish Commissioner over 10,000,000 fish fry have been distributed in waters of the State, and almost every stream has been stocked. Brook trout weighing five pounds and rainbow trout weighing ten pounds are caught in the Platte River near Saratoga.

**fishing on the Laramies.** Both the Little and Big Laramie Rivers are easily accessible from Laramie. In fact there are trout for at least twenty miles below Laramie, which is on the river, and for fifty miles above. In this stream there are all kinds of trout; the most of them being rainbow, but there are also German brown, brook and a few natives. Usually the fishing is best above Laramie, but is often very good at that place. It is a common thing for fishermen to go out on their wheels in the morning and return well loaded in the evening. Some take the stage, which runs daily, and stop at some of the resorts which vary from 20 to 26 miles from town. At these places one can secure a good room and excellent board for at least \$1.50 per day, and reside upon the river. The fish in the stream are plentiful, and while there are some very large ones, the average will weigh

# its Attractions

# Wyoming and

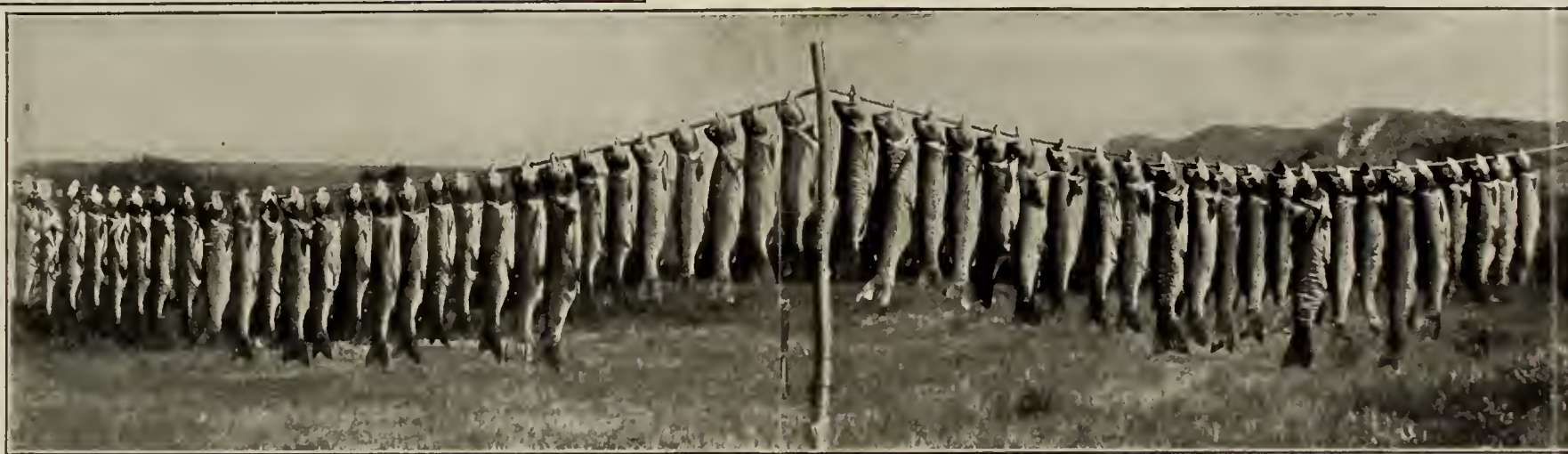


# its Attractions

Valley has always been a stand-by for fishermen since the stream was first stocked. It is a beautiful spot, almost hemmed in by the mountains, and offers exceptional opportunities for those who wish to combine the delights of a camping trip with a glorious fish.

## The North Platte River fishing.

This is unquestionably the greatest place for large trout known to the West. Think of it, the record of this stream is a thirteen-pound Rainbow trout, and several have been caught weighing from eleven to twelve pounds. In the canon above Saratoga there are practically no other species than the Rainbow, and there are hundreds of them weighing from six to eight pounds. Fishermen wishing to visit this section can do so by going by stage to Pinkhampton, Col., from Laramie, which is about fifty miles, and then securing a private conveyance to take them to the head of the canon, that is about on the Colorado-Wyoming line. A second way is to outfit at Laramie and cross the Medicine Bow Mountains in the vicinity of the Rambler Mine, and take the trail down to the Platte on the east side of Mullen Creek. This will lead on into the very heart of the best fishing, for there will be several miles of canon



A ONE DAY'S CATCH ON THE BIG LARAMIE.

over a pound. In fact it is just the kind of fishing to please most people. There are other places where one can find accommodations above the ones just mentioned; but the most of the sportsmen hire an outfit and camp out just where they desire. Fishing lasts the entire season on the Laramie River. The following is a list of some of the flies that take very well: Coachman, light and dark royal, brown and gray hackles, professor, queen of the water, jungle cock, abbey, black gnat and cowdung.

All of the tributaries of the Big Laramie afford good brook trout fishing, but the largest fish remain in the large stream. The Little Laramie, where the fishing commences, is about twenty miles west of Laramie. The road is good for a bicycle, or one can go out upon the daily Rambler stage and put up at some of the ranches or the stage station. Otherwise one would have to arrange to camp out. Besides the main stream there are three tributaries that abound in trout. This stream being smaller than the Big Laramie, does not produce as many large fish, but there are plenty varying from one to two pounds to be caught at the foot of Sheep Mountain. Above the junction of the different forks the fish are much smaller, but will average above eight inches in length. The Centennial



FISHING SCENE, DALE CREEK, WYO.

above and below him, where the stream is made up of long stretches of riffles and comparative smooth water alternating with deep pools and surging rapids. In case brook trout are wanted in this section all that one will have to do is to go up some of the small streams and he will find them in an abundance. Whatever you do, in case you fish in the Platte along this canon, provide yourself with excellent tackle, for the large fish are great fighters and often require the work of an expert fisherman for fifteen or twenty minutes to land one. The best season for fly work is from July 1st to August 10th. The dates will vary somewhat with the season, on account of the variation in the volume of the stream. A third way to reach this fisherman's paradise will be to go to Walcott, and take the stage to Saratoga, and outfit from that point, which is about a day's drive from the mouth of French or Mullen Creeks.

Generally speaking there is good trout fishing in all of the mountain streams of the State. The Snake, Big Horn, Green and other tributaries were all naturally stocked with trout of a very superior quality. In the warmer or lower portion of these streams were also the gamy Rocky Mountain whitefish, which lives in quick water and takes a fly even better than a trout; but you must use a very small fly to catch them on account of the smallness of their mouths. Of the most celebrated fishing localities of the northern and western portion of the State may be mentioned the head of the Green River, the Wind River and the many lakes and Jackson's Hole. There are very large trout in the Snake River and still larger in the lake. Five and six-pound trout are common above Snake River Canon, before entering the Park, and in the lake specimens have been captured that weighed upwards of ten pounds. All of the streams rising in the Big Horn Mountains are filled with trout. The lakes on the western slope, especially the Ten Sleep lakes, should be fished more to give the smaller trout a chance. Trout in these cool lakes are never less than a pound in weight and are often four and five, and a few hours' fishing per day is all that anyone could desire. All of the fishing grounds of the north and western part of the State, with the exception of the Cody, are off of the railroads and one will have to rely upon stages, and, generally speaking, private conveyances to reach the desired localities.



RESULT OF ANTELOPE HUNT ON HORSE CREEK, NEAR CHEYENNE, WYO.

## HUNTING AND CAMPING.

**Hunting.** As soon as the ice leaves the lower portion of the streams and lakes, swarms of ducks and many geese enter the State from the South and remain for at least a month, when the majority will pass on to the northward. During this stay there is excellent shooting about all ponds and lakes that are less than 8,000 feet above the sea. One of the most celebrated localities is the Laramie Plains, where there are numerous small ponds and a few small lakes. Twelve miles southwest of Laramie, Hutton's and Creighton's lakes and the surrounding country is always good hunting, and it is not an exceptional case for four men to go out and bring home upwards of 200 ducks for two days' shooting. The ducks are of many kinds, red-heads, mallard, pintail and canvasback being the common early kinds, which are followed by teal, bald pate, scaup, widgeon, mallard and many other varieties. Goose hunting is best in the fall, when the geese are staying about ranches where they are raising grain. While this sport is not largely indulged in there are a few hunters that make a practice of bringing in a big bag of game each season.

Grouse hunting is divided into three or four kinds. The earliest one is the sage hen, which lives upon the plains and deserts, where there is some water. When the law is out, on July 15th, the young birds are half grown, and make most excellent shooting, and also are very fine eating. They are to be hunted about springs or along small streams that have an elevation of less than 8,000 feet. They are rather logy birds and easily taken with fine shot.

The sharp-tail grouse lives at a much lower elevation than the sage hen. The country about the lower Platte and about the base of the Black Hills abounds in these quite gamy birds that are also found in good-sized coveys near by the watercourses. The open season commences on August 1st for this variety. Besides these there are two varieties of dusky grouse and two varieties of rough grouse. These are mountain birds. The dusky grouse lives largely about spruce timber and are often seen above the snow line. They are not abundant, but not gamy, for they will often sit upon a limb of a tree and let one shoot a half dozen of



A MORNING'S HUNT ON HUTTON'S LAKE, NEAR LARAMIE, WYO.



NOON CAMP IN JACKSON'S HOLE, WHILE HUNTING BIG GAME (ELK).

## HUNTING AND CAMPING.

its companions without being disturbed. These are found in all of the mountain ranges of the State. Their flesh is very light colored, but a little dry. Of all the grouse family in the State this is the most highly flavored. The rough grouse are largely confined to the northern half of Wyoming, but are also known in the southwestern corner. They resemble the rough grouse of the east in every way and make an inviting dish. On account of these birds being a long ways from railroad points they are hardly known to the western hunters of small game; but eventually they will become of more importance to the sportsman than any other game bird of the State.

**Camping.** Did you ever go camping? No? Well you have missed one of the greatest pleasures of this life. To be sure if you have been camping in the marshy districts of the coast or the miasmatic valleys of the Central States, which are infested with injurious insects and oftentimes unpleasant if not poisonous reptiles, you no doubt can say but little in favor of this pleasure, which is the greatest health giver and nerve strengthener known, provided the camping is done in the proper place. To work hard means that one has to draw upon energy stored for future accomplishments, which is very debilitating and too often causes a strong man to break down. This is especially applicable to brain workers, and they owe it to themselves, their families and employers that they should use every safeguard to retain or regain their best health. What they need is a month's camping in the Rocky Mountains annually. Each year that they set aside a month's time for recreation of this character will add several years to their lives and untold improvement to their health. By camping in the Rocky Mountains we do not mean to go to some overcrowded summer resort, to a sanitarium nor to some ranch house that is nestled among the hills at the foot of the range; all of which offer good inducements and in a way are beneficial.

But to go up in the mountains, establish a camp beside some beautiful mountain stream, and live and enjoy the invigorating atmosphere, the cool evenings, the pure mountain water, the great camp fires, and above all that solitude that relieves one of all business worry, as he basks in the brilliant sunshine or seeks the shade of the forests of pine or spruce. In the forest clad mountains there is absolutely nothing to molest one. There are no snakes, no stinging or biting insects, no obnoxious animals or a thing to mar one's pleasure. In the streams there are trout for your breakfast if you will catch them, and after August 1st you can have mountain grouse by hunting them and in many localities one can add the most delicious red raspberries to his bill of fare. It is possible to camp within reach of some ranchman where butter, eggs and milk can be secured at reasonable prices, provided one will not desire to go too far from civilization. Or it is possible to camp and receive one's daily mail or to utilize the stage to transport fresh food for the camp.

In arranging for a camping trip to the Wyoming mountains it will be best for you to get together your equipment and ship it by freight at least ten days before you start. The equipment should consist of proper tents, campstoves, beds and such other things as may suit the traveler. For instance, if you decide to go to Laramie or some other good point, you will always find men with teams that can be hired by the day to accompany you, or you can hire them to take you to your camping ground, and arrange for them to return at a certain time and take you back to town. The latter way is very inexpensive, and if you can care for your camp it will be as well to hire teams for the entire trip. Some wish to move about in the place of staying in one place, and when this is done it will be necessary to have a team hired for the trip and possibly several of them, all depending upon the size of the party. Men and teams can be had for about \$4 to \$5 per day. It is not an unusual thing for a half dozen families to join in a camping party, which usually adds much pleasure to the outing.

# Wyoming and its Attractions



ELK IN WINTER TIME IN JACKSON'S HOLE, WYO.

## ABUNDANCE OF GAME.

### The fauna of Wyoming.

There are upwards of sixty species of mammals in the State, but the most of these are very small. The following are a few of them: Rabbits, several species, of which the cotton tail, snow shoe and jack are the most common; skunks at the lower elevations, woodchucks, wolverines, porcupines, prairie dogs, wild cats, lynx, mountain lions, mink, otter, martins, muskrats, beaver, badgers, red, gray, cross and silver gray foxes, gray wolves, coyotes, swift, weasels, black footed ferrets, squirrels, ground squirrels, brown, black and grizzly bear, black and white tailed deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, a few moose and possibly there may be a few buffalo in the Yellowstone Park.

There are 288 known species of birds in the State. The ducks are very numerous and a great many breed. Geese are also common and breed. There is an abundance of sage hens upon the plains and grouse in the mountains. In all there are a half dozen species of grouse in the State. All of these are choice eating. Besides the above mentioned game birds, there are numerous plovers and snipes.

### Hunting and fishing Laws.

For many years game was killed for food purposes at all seasons and in unlimited quantities, but recent legislatures have enacted stringent laws for the protection of fish and game animals. Game fish may be caught only by means of rod, line and hook, during May, June, July, August, September and October, but no more than twenty pounds of game fish may be in the possession of any one person or party at any time. No trout or black bass less than six inches in length can be legally caught. No game fish can be offered for sale or shipped from the State. The State Fish Commissioner may permit seining in lakes which have been stocked with lake trout, whitefish or carp.

Grouse and prairie chickens may be shot from August 15th to December 1st of each year; sage chickens from July 15th to October 15th; snipe or other wader, or plover, duck, brant and geese may be shot from September 1st to May 1st.

Game killed by licensed hunters may be shipped from the State, upon a certificate from a justice of the peace, stating that such animals were killed according to law. It is unlawful to sell any part of any wild animal, hides or horns, or to use dogs for the purpose of coursing or running the animals above mentioned.

A pamphlet copy of the compiled game laws of Wyoming will be forwarded upon application to the Secretary of State.

### The Climate and its Benefits.

Wyoming has superior climatic advantages. Remote from the seacoast and large bodies of water, there is but little fog or rain, and the general prevalence of sunshine renders the atmosphere dry, rare and clear. Cloudy days are the exception. Objects are seen at great distances, and the atmospheric influence on the human system is bracing and healthful.

The climate of this region of mountains, plains, parks and valleys, of this land of sunshine, azure sky and bracing and tonic air calls for a more widespread appreciation than now prevails. From what has been said of the physical features of Wyoming, variety of climate would be expected. On the mountain peaks, 13,000 feet above sea level, perpetual snow abounds. In the lower valley apples, grapes and smaller fruits are grown. Three things are common to all of Wyoming—dry air, sunshine and blue sky. All over the State—except at high altitudes—one may, even in midwinter, sit in comfort in the sunshine in any sheltered corner.

It is the glory of perpetual sunshine which has perhaps more to do with the exhilarating effect of Wyoming climate on both sick and well, than anything else. It is the sparking, dry air which makes life happier and more satisfactory than it could be under the clouded skies of the East and South. Diminished barometric pressure, small rainfall, low atmospheric humidity, intense sunshine on account of the dry and thin air, and absence of cloudiness, make this the ideal abode of those suffering from pulmonary troubles.



BLUFFS OF GREEN RIVER, WYOMING.

## A SUMMER AND A WINTER REGION.

### CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

The heat is never intense. In the hottest summer weather it is but a step from the heat of the sunshine into the shade which is always cool. Sunstroke is unknown. The air in winter is clear and sharp, but easily borne and even pleasant. In the shade there is the tingle of northern cold, and heavy clothing is none too warm. Its tonic effect upon nutrition is, from its coolness, the more marked. It is

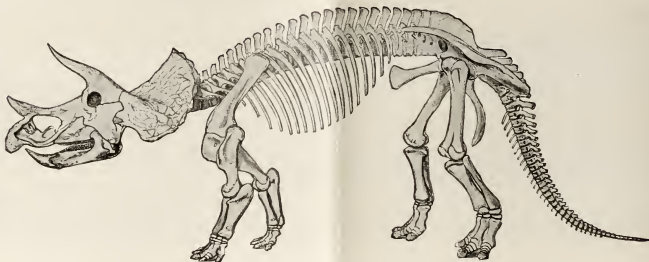
the brilliant and continuous sunshine which is much praised by mountain residents, and which is misunderstood to refer to air. The invalid who comes to Wyoming for a winter is not coming to a climate of balmy warmth, but rather, and better, to one where the bracing cold is flooded for more than three-fourths of the days with bright sunshine. The sun in this region is almost a constant equation reaching about eighty-two per cent of the total days of the year. The chief advantage in the eastern belt of Wyoming is the early morning sun. There are no high walls for the sun to climb, therefore the sun is up and spreading its genial rays before the invalid is awake, warming the atmosphere for his out-door exercise, without the long wait until midday which is required in other high altitudes. Here we have the good, exhilarating effects of nine hours of sunshine.

### Hot Mineral Springs.

The State abounds in many of them have already been proven to be of superior medicinal importance. Beside the numerous hot springs in the Yellowstone Park there are numerous natural springs, all of which are renowned as excellent for all diseases that hot springs can cure. Some of the most marvelous cures have been perfected. It is not an uncommon thing for poor people to haul their friends two and three hundred miles in a covered wagon that they may bathe in these marvelous waters. As soon as these springs are connected by rail with the outside world they will receive a thousand times the attention they do to-day and will equal if not surpass the most celebrated warm spring resorts of the entire world. The cures that have been recorded up to the present time warrant this assertion. People needing treatment of this kind cannot afford to overlook the mineral springs of this State.



A YOUNG COW ELK IN JACKSON'S HOLE, WYO.



**Restoration of *Triceratops Prorsus* (Marsh).**

About  $\frac{1}{10}$  natural size. Specimen at Yale. From Converse County, Wyoming.

## FOSSIL FIELDS OF WYOMING—A GEOLOGICAL WONDERLAND.

But few people have any idea, as they are whirled over the mountain ranges, the deep canons, fertile plains and great deserts of Wyoming, that they are in the very midst of one of the greatest treasure-locked regions of the entire world. What are these treasures? They are the remains of huge reptiles, so large that only those with a vivid imagination can form any adequate idea of their size; huge mammals of elephantine dimensions, mingled with numerous orders of large animals that have long been extinct; besides such as camels, rhinoceroses, dogs, cats, elephants and monkeys; great sea monsters that were truly sea serpents; fishes that compare favorably with the finny tribe of our great lakes; shell fish almost innumerable, and fossil leaves that prove conclusively that in early ages Wyoming was densely clothed with trees of tropical and semi-tropical verdure. Wyoming is the geological wonderland of the world. Within the confines of the big Western State are the most extensive and fertile fossil fields known. Its sagebrush plains are, indeed, one vast prehistoric burying

ground, and Science has summoned them to give up their dead. Wyoming is the resting place of the petrified bones of the largest land animals that ever lived. After already bequeathing to geological science the rarest of fossil treasures, the State is again writing a strange chapter in the world's geological history by unearthing the petrified bones of the most colossal animal ever taken from the earth's strata. Work of collecting from this geological wonderland commenced in the '40s, and, during the years since, Wyoming has been a favored collecting ground for the leading geologists and paleontologists of the entire country. The early expeditions encountered the treacherous Sioux, but were not baffled, though they had to "outfit" on the Missouri River and travel 400 miles or more by team, before entering the field. The advent of the Union Pacific Railroad added vigor to the research work, and from that day to this not a season has passed but several expeditions have spent the summer in the Wyoming fields.



UNION PACIFIC DEPOT PARK, CHEYENNE, WYO.

## THE ROUTE TO WYOMING.

The Union Pacific has two main stems—one from Kansas City and Leavenworth, the other from Council Bluffs and Omaha.

### from Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Crossing the Missouri River from the Transfer Depot, Council Bluffs, over a magnificent steel bridge of eleven spans, seventy-five feet above the water, each span 250 feet long, resting upon immense stone piers, one reaches Omaha, and the trip to Wyoming is commenced.

Leaving Omaha, the train climbs over 100 feet in the first four miles, and we commence the journey from Missouri River to the "Rockies" over "The Great Plains," a wonderful geological formation, which to be appreciated must be seen. Those who whirl by on "The Overland Limited" and look upon "The Great Plains" as unworthy of attention, may well recall the words of that great scientist, Agassiz, who thus describes this wonderful region traversed by the Union Pacific Railroad: "That grandest of all glacial deposits, 'The Great Plains,' 500 miles wide and 1,000 miles long, stretching from river to mountain, \* \* a magnificent earth ocean, rolling up in beautiful green billows, along the shores of the continental mountains that border it." Immense herds of buffalo, "the oldest inhabitant," formerly ranged at will over "The Great Plains."

### from Kansas City or Leavenworth.

Leaving Kansas City or Leavenworth via the Kansas main line one passes through some of the finest farming land of the West and a succession of thriving cities and towns. First Lawrence, Topeka (the capital of the State), Junction City, and other thriving towns. From Ellsworth to the boundary line of the State one passes through what a very few years ago appeared on

the school geographies as the Great American Desert, considered a hopeless waste, forever devoted to jack rabbits, prairie dogs and buffaloes; but as one rolls along at a speed of forty miles an hour in a Pullman car, he now sees a succession of prosperous communities, and fields of corn extending as far as the eye can reach. Just west of Ellis one of the finest grazing regions in the world is entered. The train speeds on and Denver, the queen city of the mountains and capital of Colorado, the Centennial State, is soon reached.

Cheyenne, Wyo., is 107 miles north of Denver. Cheyenne, called the "Magic City of the Plains," has had, and still has, for many reasons, a name and character all its own. In the old days of the cattle kings it was the capital of the northern ranges. There are in the lively little city to-day well known pioneers, survivors of the Thornburg massacre, men who participated in the most famous conflicts that form a part of the Rocky Mountain history.

Laramie is 5 miles west of Cheyenne and is the county-seat of Albany County, and is situated on the east bank of the Laramie River on a broad plain. It is the end of a division on the Union Pacific Railroad, and has one of the largest and most attractive grounds on the road.

One hundred and seventeen miles west of Laramie Rawlins' position as a trading center and supply point for a prosperous territory extending 200 miles to the north and 150 miles to the south which is wholly tributary to it, is well established. This is one of the most important division points on the line of the Union Pacific in Wyoming.

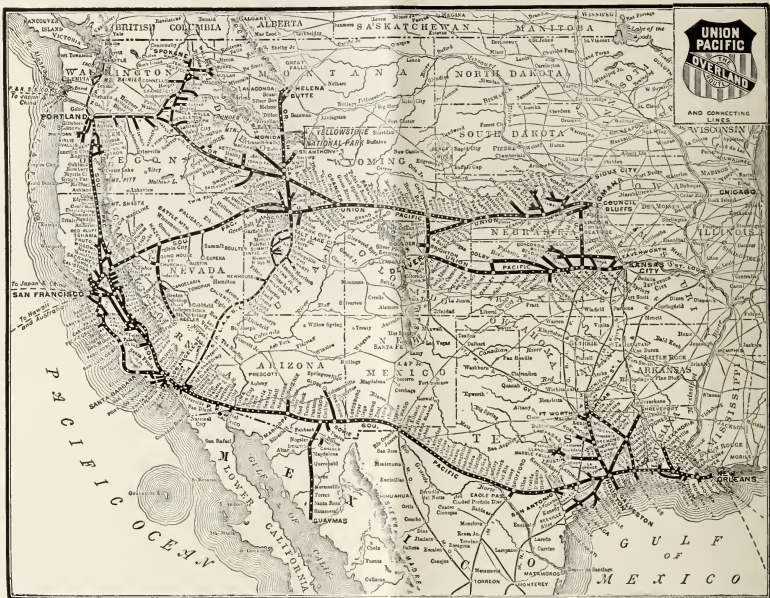
Rock Springs is 119 miles west of Rawlins and is named after a spring that boiled up near the foot of the bluffs. It is situated in Sweetwater County, on the Union Pacific, and is a mining city.

Green River is 15 miles west of Rock Springs and is the county-seat of Sweetwater County; population, 1,300.

# Wyoming and



# its Attractions



## THE UNION PACIFIC

Is the Short Line to Wyoming and all principal points West, with direct connection for Yellowstone National Park.

### THROUGH TRAINS DAILY

EQUIPPED WITH

COMPOSITE OBSERVATION CARS  
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS  
DINING CARS (Meals à la Carte)

BUFFET SMOKING AND LIBRARY CARS  
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS  
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PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS.



UNION PACIFIC TRAIN "NO. 6" PASSING THROUGH FISH CUT, WYO.

### Pullman Compartment, Palace and Tourist Sleeping Car Rates.

EAST AND WEST BETWEEN	Double Berth Tourist	Double Berth Palace	Drawing Room	State Room
Chicago and Denver.....	\$3 00	\$6 00	\$21 00	\$17 00
Chicago and Salt Lake City.....	4 75	9 50	35 00	27 00
Chicago and Portland or San Francisco.....	7 00	14 00	53 00	39 50
St. Louis and Salt Lake City.....	4 50	9 00	34 00	25 50
Kansas City and Cheyenne.....	2 25	4 50	16 00	13 00
Co. Bluffs, Omaha or Kansas City and Denver..	1 75	3 50	12 00	10 00
Co. Bluffs or Omaha and Cheyenne.....	1 75	3 50	12 00	10 00
Co. Bluffs, Omaha or Kan. C. and Salt Lake C.....	3 50	7 00	26 00	20 00
Co. Bluffs, Omaha or Kansas City and San Francisco, Los Angeles or Portland.....	5 75	11 50	44 00	32 50
Cheyenne and Portland.....	4 50	9 00	34 00	25 50
Denver and Portland.....	4 75	9 50	36 00	27 00
Denver and San Francisco or Los Angeles.....	4 75	9 50	34 00	27 00
Denver and Ogden.....	2 00	4 00	14 00	11 50
Denver and St. Louis.....	2 75	5 50	20 00	15 50

For a section, twice the double berth rate will be charged.

## Information

About the various points of interest on "The Overland Route" can be secured by addressing any of the following agencies of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

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Boston, Mass.....	176 Washington St.....	WILLARD MASSEY, N.E. and P.A.
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	522 Broadway.....	E. R. BREICH, Tel. and Frt. Agt.
Chicago, Ill.....	120 Jackson Blvd.....	W. G. NEIMYER, General Agent
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	58 E. Fourth St.....	W. H. CONNOR, General Agent
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	522 Broadway.....	J. C. MITCHELL, City Ticket Agt.
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# WYOMING AND ITS ATTRACTIONS



A CATCH ON THE BIG LARAMIE

REACHED  
VIA  
**UNION PACIFIC**